

The student will describe how the values and institutions of European economic life took root in the colonies and how slavery reshaped European and African life in the Americas.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

New England - Puritans

Society was based on religious standing.

Intolerant of dissenters who challenged the Puritans' belief.

Rhode Island was founded by dissenters fleeing persecution by Puritans in Massachusetts.

Southern

Social structure based on family status and the ownership of land.

Large landowners in the eastern lowlands dominated colonial government and society

Maintained an allegiance to the Church of England and closer social ties to England than in the other colonies.

In the mountains and valleys society was characterized by small subsistence farmers, hunters and traders of Scotch-Irish and English descent.

ALL COLONIES

The “**Great Awakening**” was a religious movement of the mid-1700s. **1)** Rapid growth of evangelical religions such as the Methodists and Baptists **2)** Challenged the established religious and governmental order. **3)** Laid one of the social foundations for the American Revolution.

Middle

More flexible social structures.

Multiple religious groups who generally believed in religious tolerance.

Quakers in Pennsylvania and Catholics in Maryland

Middle class of skilled artisans, entrepreneurs (business owners), and small farmers.

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